संगठन से प्राप्त उपभोक्ता व्यय पर पंचवार्षिक राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण आंकड़ों से लगाए जाते हैं। अत: नौवी पंचवर्षीय योजना अर्थात् 2001-2002 के अंत तक के गरीबी के अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं है। तथापि, योजना आयोग से नौवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना प्रक्रियाओं में नौवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंत तक अर्थात् 2001-2002 तक समग्र रूप से देश के लिए गरीबी रेखा से नीचे रह रहे लोगों के प्रतिशत का अनुमान 17.98 प्रतिशत लगाया है। वर्ष की अनुमानित जनसंख्या की दृष्टि से नौवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंत तक गरीबों की संख्या 184 मिलियन बैठती है।

विवरण

नई सरकारी कार्यप्रणाली के अनुसार वर्ष 1996-97 के लिए गरीबी की रेखा

(रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक)

	राज्य	ग्रमीण	शहरी
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	216.65	344.40
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	280.85	271.71
3.	असम	280.85	271.71
4.	बिहार	263.13	305.50
5.	गोवा	266.97	419.98
6.	गुजरात	254.00	373.16
7.	हरियाणा	289.31	337.42
8.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	289.31	300.91
9.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	258.74	302.58
10.	कर्नाटक	255.12	385.40
11.	केरल	327.48	372.96
12.	मध्य प्रदेश	245.70	364.45
13.	महाराष्ट्र	266.97	419.98
14.	मणिपुर	280.85	271.71
15.	मेघालय	280.85	271.71
16.	मिजोरम	280.85	271.71
17.	नागालैंड	280.85	271.71
18.	उड़ीसा	249.69	287.37
19.	पंजाब	289.31	300.91
20.	राजस्थान	273.65	356.72
21.	सिक्किम	280.85	271.71
22.	तमिलनाडु	269.07	381.04
23.	त्रिपुरा	280.85	271.71
24.	उत्तर प्रदेश	272.53	320.84
25.	पश्चिम बंगाल	274.35	313.12
26.	अ.व.नि. द्विप समूह	269.07	381.04
27.	चण्डीगढ़	300.91	300.91
28.	दादरा व नगर हवेली	266.97	419.98
29.	दमन और दीव	266.97	419.98
30.	दिल्ली	289.31	404.96
31.	लक्ष्यद्वीप	327.48	372.96
32.	पांडिचेरी	269.07	381.04
	अखिल भारतीय	266.27	353.44

1. असम की गरीबी रेखा का प्रयोग सिक्किम, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, मेघालय, मिजोरम, मणीपुर, नागालैंड और त्रिपुरा के लिए किया जाता है।
2. तमिलनाडु की गरीबी रेखा का प्रयोग पांडिचेरी और अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीपसमूह के लिए किया जाता है।
3. केरल की गरीबी रेखा का प्रयोग लद्दखेप के लिए किया जाता है।
4. महाराष्ट्र की गरीबी रेखा का प्रयोग गोवा, दादरा एवं नगर हवेली तथा दमन दीव के लिए किया जाता है।
5. पंजाब की शहरी गरीबी रेखा का प्रयोग चण्डीगढ़ के ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों के लिए किया जाता है।

Schemes for Upliftment of Poor

2607. SHRI P. PRABHAKAR REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reduction of poverty and the upliftment of the poor are a part of the objectives of the Ninth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and number and names of specific schemes included in the draft plan for achieving these objectives;

(c) the total funds earmarked for the schemes; and

(d) whether these schemes include any provision for creating infrastructural facilities in the rural sector and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has adopted a three pronged strategy for reducing poverty (i)

acceleration of economic growth with a focus on sectors which are employment intensive; (ii) human and social development through basic minimum services; and (iii) tagetted anti-poverty programmes. The specifically designed anti-poverty programmes for generation of both self-employment and wage-employment in rural areas will continue in the Ninth Plan. However, these are being redesigned in order to improve their efficacy/impact on the poor. Under the self-employment programme of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) a holistic approach would be adopted with an integration of the existing sub-schemes of Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) and Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Supply of Improved Toolkits to Rural Artisan (SITRA) and Ganga Kalyan Yojana (GKY) into a single self-employment programme. There would also be a strategic shift from an individual beneficiary approach to a group or cluster approach under the IRDP. To facilitate this process, Self Help Group (SHGs) will be formed. The cluster approach would focus on identification of a few specified viable activities based on local resource endowments and occupational skills of the people of that area. Initiative will be taken to build and strengthen the organisations of the poor with the objective of enhancing their capabilities. Recognizing that the level of investment is the most crucial variable in determining the incremental income generated under self-employment programme, the credit flows and the average level of investment per family for the Ninth Plan would aim at achieving enhanced levels of investment. The IRDP would service the beneficiaries through a package approach, wherein the beneficiary would have access to credit, training as per requirements, upgradtion of technology, access to inputs, related infrastructure and marketing tie-ups in an integrated manner.

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) will be confined to the creation of rural infrastructure according to the felt needs of the people at the village level through panchayats. At the block and district level Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) would be the single wage-employment programme. Certain precautionary measures would have to be taken in order to make the scheme effective in reaching the poor and the more backward areas of the country, where there is a concentration of the poor and underemployed. National Social Assistance Programme which was introduced as a social security programme for the welfare of the poor households would be expanded in the Ninth Plan. Efforts would be made to bring about a greater integration between the poverty alleviation programmes and the various sectoral programmes as well as the area development programmes within the umbrella of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). It is expected, that in the Ninth Plan, the States would devolve funds on the panchayats both from the Consolidated Funds of the States and the allocations made by the Central Government for Centrally Sponsored Schemes. In addition, the panchayts have to be given their own revenue raising powers, as per the recommendations of the State Finance Commissions. The involvement of the voluntary sector in rural development would continue.

To tackle the problem of urban poverty through creation of employment, Swarna Jyanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) was introduced with effect from 1.12.1997. This was done by merging erstwhile three urban poverty alleviation programmes, namely, *Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY), Urban Basic* Service for the poor (UBSP) and Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP).

(c) The budget support for Department of Rural Employment & Poverty Alleviation and Department of Rural Development in the Ninth Plan is Rs. 29395.90 crore and Rs. 12437.97 crore at 1996-97 prices.

(d) 20 per cent of IRDP funds (25% in the case of North-Eastern States) are allocated to fill up the critical infrastructural gap and provide necessary linkages and marketing facilities. Both JRY and EAS provide supplementary employment in the form of casual manual work on public works which create rural infrastructure.

Projects for North-Eastern Region

2608. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: